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should result in careers considerably above the average. Men and women engaged in child-caring work would be grateful to the author for a supplementary chapter on this all-important subject.

It is quite clear that the modern orphan asylum, far from being the medieval pauper boarding school, is primarily and essentially an educational institution which must be conducted along the highest lines of educational thought and philosophy. Sociologists may worry and quarrel about the best method of disposing of dependent children, but once the child reaches the gate of the modern orphan asylum, it ought then to be entirely and exclusively in the hands of pedagogical experts.

Dr. Reeder deserves the thanks of the profession for the numerous helpful suggestions and ideas, for the brilliant exposition all through his volume of the successful practical application of the theory of educational correlation, and above all, for the high ideals and standards that he has set for his own institution and for the American orphanages in general.

LUDWIG B. BERNSTEIN.

New York City.

The Health of the City. By HOLLIS GODFREY. (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. 1910, Pp. xvi, 372. \$1.25).

This book will be read with much appreciation by those who are interested in problems of city health. In ten descriptive chapters, eight of which have in substance appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. Godfrey, who is head of the department of science in the Practical Arts High School of Boston, has addressed himself to the consideration of problems which are now engrossing a large share of popular and scientific attention. His aim, as stated in the words of the preface, has been "to record in non-technical English what is known of the harm or harmlessness to the people of the city of such every-day affairs as air, water, wastes, food, housing, and noise, to give some account of certain civic conditions which are working evil and to tell of some of the organized movements which are striving for the welfare of the people of the crowded streets." Most of all, the author has tried "to show

the wonderful advances that sanitary science has made in the work of cleansing the city, and . . . to impress upon the citizen the necessity of greater reliance on the deductions of modern science." Mr. Godfrey keenly appreciates the complexity of the task which he has set himself. "This complex latter-day organism, the city, when injured in one fibre, transmits the hurt throughout its frame. Whether we wish it or no, to keep ourselves, we must be our brother's keeper. Only when we strive to guard our neighbors as ourselves are our own walls secure" (p. 91).

Chapter I contains an interesting discussion of the city's air. The author discusses and favors proper asphalt pavements, scientific smoke-consumers, the removal of horses from city streets, vacuum-cleaning for dwellings and public buildings, satisfactory air filters for open windows. Especially timely is the author's analysis of the relation of dust to tuberculosis, "which may be classed among the dust diseases, and which ravages our country beyond all other plagues to-day" (page 16).

Chapter II presents effectively the importance to a modern city of controlling its milk supply. The difficulties in the way of scientific control have come less "from a lack of city ordinances than from the appointment of incompetent or untrustworthy officials; or else from insufficient appropriations. . . . the the automatic law which will work without ample appropriations, though long sought, is yet to be found" (p. 45). Economists will perhaps regret that the author has not considered more fully the economic side of the milk producer, so frequently lost sight of in the discussion of the city milk problem.

Especially timely is the chapter on healthful foods for cities. To solve this problem is to "furnish the army who are attacking the work of the world with a proper commissary, and so supply it with a requirement second to no other" (p. 59). The author considers the subjects of vocational schools, of household economies, efforts of employers and employees to increase efficiency through attention to food, and municipal markets that should furnish the consumer with better products. The difficulties surrounding the enforcement of pure food laws are appreciated. "It is almost a national fallacy to believe that once a law has been placed upon the statute-books safety has been secured" (p. 68). "Only by the

deterrence of the knowing criminal who furnishes impure food and by the teaching of the ignorant, can general safety be secured" (p. 91).

The chapters on City Housing Abroad, and City Housing in America show the progress made in Europe and America in combating the evils in the home of bad air, lack of sunshine, impure water, etc. German experiments in city house building, modern city planning schemes, the housing reforms of advanced business corporations, and the coöperative efforts in housing are passed in review. The author's conclusion here is that "the housing hope of the future lies outside the city walls" (p. 301).

Other interesting chapters are devoted to the problems of city noise and city waste.

Taken in its entirety, Mr. Godfrey's study of the city health shows careful and scholarly research. He makes no pretence to an exhaustive survey of the city's health, or even an exhaustive analysis of the problems presented. The book may be heartily recommended to those who wish to understand the importance and the nature of the city health problem.

The volume contains a good select bibliography of English books relating to the topics treated in the text; it contains also a good analytical table of contents, and an index of names and subjects.

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Municipal Government. By FRANK J. GOODNOW, Professor of Administrative Law and Municipal Science in Columbia University. (New York: Century Company, 1909. Pp. 401. \$3 net.)

Professor Goodnow has met a long felt need in what, on the whole, is a satisfactory way—a very satisfactory way when the difficulty of the undertaking, the extent of the field covered, and the diversity of the functions discussed, are duly considered. He has treated the subject of the city, its history, its growth and development, and its place in the scheme of actual governments with discrimination and fairness. Although Professor Goodnow's,